

## ANOTHER KILLING.

Magistrate Folk in Scuffle With Supervisor Seale Was Shot.

## WHAT CORONER'S JURY SAYS

Both Men Were Popular and Highly Respected, and the Unfortunate Affair is Very Much Regretted.

A dispatch from Sumter to The State says Magistrate Richard C. Folk of Providence was shot and killed Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, near his home, in front of County Supervisor W. H. Seale's residence, while in a scuffle with Mr. Seale.

Magistrate Folk was a candidate for re-election and damaging reports were in circulation as to the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Folk's docket, a second book in which is kept the business of the court. Mr. Folk was informed that Supervisor Seale was the author of these reports.

Sam Folk, brother of Magistrate Folk, called on Mr. Seale early Thursday morning in regard to the matter, and Seale told him that he had circulated no report. He had told that Magistrate Folk had said that the docket was in his (Seale's) office, but he and Probate Judge Walsh could not find it. Sam informed him that it had been found. Seale told him that if Folk would bring it to him he would examine it as supervisor, and if found correct would mark it so and all rumors would be stopped. Sam Folk went after Richard Folk to bring him and the docket, and after a considerable wait Seale telephoned the Folks to hurry, that he wanted to catch the train for Sumter.

Mr. Folk answered: "Wait, we are coming." After reaching the house it was decided to come to Sumter to settle the matter. While waiting for his buggy and horse, Seale walked alongside Judge Folk's buggy, leading to the end of the avenue from his house. The discussion was resumed. Sam Folk was following in another buggy.

As the public road was reached Judge Folk, it is said, called Seale a liar, drawing his pistol at the same time. Seale grabbed him by the collar, Folk falling out of the buggy. Both fell to the ground together. The pistol was discharged, the bullet passed through Seale's coat and hit the side about the hip, and passing upward, entered Folk's head in the right temple and came out left of the medial line of the skull.

In the scuffle it is alleged Sam Folk jumped from his buggy and attempted to shoot Seale, but Seale's son, W. J. Seale, knocked the pistol away and seized him. When Seale got up he saw blood on Folk's face. He assisted in carrying him to the roadside and washed the blood from his face and telephoned for a doctor. Folk died in two hours and fifteen minutes after he was shot, having never regained consciousness.

Doctors Cheyne and Foster could do nothing, as the wound was mortal. Seale drove into town to the sheriff's office to give himself up, but the sheriff and the deputy were away and he gave himself up to Mayor Dick. Coroner Sam Flowers summoned a jury and began the inquest at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. At 10 o'clock Thursday night the inquest has not adjourned and fuller particulars are not obtained.

A phone message says Sam Folk and W. J. Seale, the two eye witnesses, tell exactly opposite stories to the jury. Seale says the pistol was in Folk's hand when he pulled the trigger and the weapon was pointing toward Folk. Sam Folk says the pistol was in Seale's hands when it was fired.

The following jury was empaneled: C. L. Williamson, foreman, E. W. Parker, Dr. E. W. Parker, Jr., J. A. Boykin, Sr., J. A. Boykin, Jr., M. H. Boykin, J. F. Cummins, W. F. Boykin, R. L. Burkett, J. R. Durrant, M. L. Moore.

Judge Folk was a popular man and regarded as one among the best citizens. He leaves three brothers and two sisters and a widowed mother.

Dr. Legrand Guerry of Columbia and H. D. Moise, Esq., married the two sisters. Judge Folk was serving his third term as magistrate. Supervisor Seale is popular all over the county. He is an energetic, patriotic citizen. He is serving his second term as supervisor and is a candidate for re-election. Mr. Seale regrets the sad tragedy. He says he was unarmed. His pistol was in his office at the court house in Sumter.

The coroner's jury have returned the following verdict: "Deceased, R. C. Folk, was killed by a gunshot wound inflicted by the hands of parties unknown to the jury."

Attacked by a Madman.

A dispatch from Yorkville to The State says Magistrate R. L. A. Smith of York County, Groves shot and killed a negro man about 10 o'clock Friday night. The negro attempted to drag Mr. Smith out of a window of his house and almost tore his shirt off. He warned the negro away but he came again at him, when he used his shotgun with fatal effect. Mr. Smith telephoned the sheriff that he was ready to surrender and was advised to await the verdict of the inquest which was held Friday. The negro was said to have been insane, but Mr. Smith was not aware of it.

Invited to Manassas.

Gov. Heyward and two of his staff have been invited by Gen. Corbin to attend the maneuvers at Manassas. Gov. Heyward will leave on the morning of September 5, taking with him Adjutant General Frost, his chief of staff, and the Quartermaster General, H. H. Watkins, of Anderson. The party will spend about two days at Manassas.

Served Him Right.

Governor Heyward has ordered the arrest of J. B. Bennett of Brunswick County, and his return to the penitentiary to serve out his life sentence—for which he was pardoned by Gov. McSweeney on condition that he would leave the state never to return. He did return, and accidentally killed his wife a few nights ago.

## THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

A Boy Murdered in a Fisherman's Camp Near Columbia.

The State says another murder as mysterious as the Maude Allen case, as cold-blooded as the Reilly case, occurred Thursday night near Columbia. In the first instance, the act seemed to indicate the work of one infuriated with drink and jealousy; in the latest the heinous purpose of an insane, thirsty fiend.

Clarence Shealy, a 15-year-old boy, while lying asleep upon the banks of the Congaree at a fisherman's camp two miles south of Columbia, was approached from behind and was most foully hacked to death with a hoe, one pitiless stroke marring the boy's face almost beyond recognition and another cleaving the head from the crown deep into the brain.

Clarence Shealy's parents live at 1150 Olympia avenue, and off and on since spring the boy has been with a fisherman, Frank Smith, who has a fishing camp a short distance below Shealy's home. Smith and a man by the name of Chapman, who lived in the camp, stated Thursday that they got up at 5.30 a. m. to go down the river to make the circuit of their baskets, and left the boy to cook breakfast; that they had been gone about an hour and a quarter and on their return found the child breathing his last. Neither saw anyone about on leaving the place or on their approach. One of the men came at once to the home of the boy and notified his parents and the county officials, leaving the other with the body.

The only other witness was a negro sent by Mr. John Stuart, overseer on Mr. Tom Taylor's place, a mile and half from the scene, to get some fish. This negro is reported to have ridden within eye range of the camp, and seeing the form of a person writhing about the ground, turned his horse's head and ran his horse back to Mr. Stuart's home and reported his observation. This man was not arrested Thursday as a witness but the fisherman was arrested and placed in the county jail, on the ground merely that they were material witnesses of the crime.

The body of the boy was removed Thursday afternoon to his father's home on Olympia avenue and the coroner empaneled a jury and went out to view the body. The inquest will be held later, when all the evidence in the case can be got together. Sheriff Coleman announced at a late hour Thursday night that so far no clues had been discovered as to the identity of the murderer. The bloodied hoe with which the deed was committed was found near the body and the dead boy's gun and hat were found nearby. The gun and ammunition were in the camp when they went out on the river they say.

A Columbia Suicide.

The Columbia Record says about three o'clock Thursday morning Norman O'Connor, a white man about 23 years of age, committed suicide. O'Connor walked into the house of Bertha Medlin, who keeps a disreputable house on Gate street, and was also a witness in the Maude Allen case, and with no explanation poured a dose of carbolic acid in a glass of beer and swallowed it. As soon as it was realized what was done a hurry call was sent for the city physician, Dr. Pope, who lives nearly two miles from the house, and the man was nearly dead when assistance arrived. The inmates of the house made a flow as easy as possible, but the amount taken proved fatal. O'Connor came to Columbia from Arizona, but his home is Noling, Ill., he having learned his trade in the former place. He had been in Columbia about five weeks, and during that time had held his place at the Southern shop. He was a member of the Machinists' union, and will be sent to his home by that organization as soon as the inquest is held.

Killed His Brother.

At Kingsree a coroner's jury Thursday morning found Harry Hardy not guilty of the murder of his deaf-mute brother, whom he Thursday night struck with his fist in order to knock him from the track to avoid a fast passenger train on the Atlantic Coast Line. The deaf-mute was drunk and refused to respond to his brother's warning, but foolishly tried to make signals to the engineer to stop. Harry struck him a violent blow in the face, and the jury found that it was this blow that the deaf-mute had met death. Harry was thereupon released from custody, the jury recognizing that he had no recourse but to strike his brother in his effort to save his life.

Jumped in the River.

A man, supposed from the papers found in a coat left lying on the bridge to be Frank McCormick, of Winterhaven, Florida, committed suicide Thursday at St. Louis by leaping from the Eads bridge into the Mississippi river. A watchman saw the man climb to the rail, but was not in time to prevent him jumping.

Bryan Will Speak.

Chairman Taggart Wednesday received a telegram from M. G. Wetmore, of St. Louis, saying that Wm. J. Bryan would speak at Butler and Lamar, Nevada, and Springfield, Mo., the last days of August and first of September.

## LULA ALLEN HOLT

Is Alive and Well, But Her Husband Held for Her Murder.

## A VERY QUEER CASE, INDEED.

The Facts Brought Out in the Habeas Corpus Proceedings Before Chief Justice Pope at Newberry.

"Can a man be held in jail under charge of murder of a person who swears that she is alive?" asks the Newberry correspondent of The State. The correspondent then answers his own question as follows: "Learned lawyers will say that he cannot be. But Butler Holt knows better. That seems to be his present condition." The correspondent then goes on to say:

As will be seen below an affidavit, alleged to have been made by Lula Allen, who is supposed also to have been known as Maude Allen, stating that she is alive and well, has read in court. And there is an affidavit from her father confirming this. But Justice Pope remained Butler Holt to jail until next Wednesday when a final hearing will be had under habeas proceedings as to why he shall not be released of the charge of the murder of the woman supposed to be Maude Allen, alias Lula Allen, in Columbia on August 11th last.

WILL MARTIN, SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE.

And what of Will Martin? Apparently no one is taking any interest in the other man arrested at the same time as Butler Holt and supposed to be Holt's brother-in-law. It cannot be said that he is languishing in jail, for the man on the street says Will Martin is "lying up in jail reading the newspapers and having a good time on that scale a day, more than he usually got." That may be a slander, though, and doubtless Will Martin is as anxious for his liberty as any one would be. But the fact remains that while he is fed from Sheriff Buford's table yet he is restrained from some freedom. He was committed upon papers signed by Mayor Eardard in his magisterial capacity, and will be released only upon orders from some competent authority.

Of the 200 or more people who gathered in the court room to hear the proceedings about the most interested probably were the mother and sister of the woman who is supposed to have been killed. His mother is a woman of about 50 years of age and she hung intently upon every word of the lawyers or chief justice. Her sister is a sweet faced young woman, who listened to the proceedings with a look of intense interest. Butler Holt is a young man of about 25 years of age, of an agreeable countenance, his face indicating no especial force of character, but certainly no viciousness. In quiring of those present as to what kind of a man Butler Holt was one would be given the information that "he was a pretty good sort of a fellow."

One of the most interested spectators, and probably the man of substance of the affair, was a brother of Holt, who is a boss in a cotton mill at Whitmire, and a man of whom everyone has the kindest of words as to his worth. He is a Mason of high degree, and bears an excellent character.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The proceedings were opened promptly at 4 o'clock by Chief Justice Pope who inquired of the attorneys for the defense and for the State if they were ready for the hearing. Upon being informed that they were he requested the attorney general to read the order for the production of the body of Butler Holt in court, and the return of the chief of police of Newberry.

The attorneys for the defense then proposed to read the affidavit made by Lula Allen, but the attorney general interposed an objection to the continuance of the proceedings on the ground that the State had not been given proper notice under rule 19 of the supreme court.

There was some thrashing out of the legal technicalities but the attorneys, after which the chief justice ruled that because of the gravity of the case to the prisoner he would let the proceedings continue, and would set a later date for the final hearing if need be.

The affidavits were then read. The first affidavit was that of the defendant, Butler Holt, himself and was as follows:

AFFIDAVIT OF BUTLER HOLT.

Personally came before me, Butler Holt, who being duly sworn, says: That he is now confined in the county jail at Newberry, charged, so he has been informed since his confinement therein, with the murder of one Maude Allen in city of Columbia. State aforesaid, on the afternoon of Thursday, August 11th, 1904. That defendant is 25 years of age and during the latter part of the year 1903 married Lula Allen, the daughter of Richard Allen, in the city of Newberry. That during the month of January of this year he left Newberry and went to work on the farm of Bud Berry and worked on said farm for the said Bud Berry continuously until about the first day of August, 1904, when he returned to the town of Newberry where he has since resided with his parents. That on the 11th day of August, 1904, he was in the town of Newberry in company with T. S. Coleman, Pope L. H. Haywood and others and that he was in Havard Bros. store and made purchases there. In several times during the day. That among other things done by defendant on said date he watered and fed Mr. T. S. Coleman's mule at dinner and helped him to hitch up his mule in just before Mr. Coleman left for his home in Saluda county. That a short while after this he met John Gruber with a load of wood, who told him that if he would help him to unload his wagon he would let him ride the greater part of the way to the home of Mr. Press George, about six or seven miles from the town of Newberry, and at whose home the said Butler Holt intended to spend the night and a day or two afterwards that he helped John Gruber unload the said wagon and after the said John Gruber had bought some provisions from the store of C. L. Pitts in the town of Newberry they left the town of Newberry at about an hour high. That defendant rode on with the said John Gruber until they reached a point about five miles from the town of Newberry when he left John Gruber and walked on to the home of Mr. Press George, about one mile further on, spent the night there and until the following Saturday morning, after which he went to the home of Geo. A. Long between 8 and 9 o'clock and helped him in barbecuing some meats. After taking dinner with the said Geo. A. Long he came on to Newberry, arriving here at about half past 1 o'clock. Defendant further deposes that he has never been to the town of Columbia but once in his life, and that trip was made on an excursion train to the said town from the town of Newberry last summer. That his wife, Lula Allen, left Newberry on the Friday following their marriage, which occurred on the Sunday before that, and that he saw her on the next day, but she had prospered and has not seen her since, but he is informed and believes that she is now at the home of her father in the town of Bath, S. C. That he never saw Bertha Medlin until he was confronted with her in the county jail at Newberry and has never been in her house in the city of Columbia nor has he taken any one to her house at any time.

BUTLER HOLT.

Sworn to before me this 25th day of August, 1904.

OTHER AFFIDAVITS.

Mrs. Rebecca Paysinger's affidavit stated that she had seen Butler Holt in the store of Havard Bros. in Newberry on the 11th of August.

J. S. Coleman swore that he saw Butler Holt in Newberry on the 11th of August and that he was with Holt the greater part of the day till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. John Gruber, who signed by his mark, swore that Butler Holt had assisted him in unloading some wood in Newberry and had taken him into the country about five miles on the evening of August 11th. That Butler left him about an hour before sundown.

Brooks George and Lee George, sons of Mr. Press George, who lives between six and seven miles from Newberry, swore that late on the afternoon of August 11th Butler Holt came to their father's house and spent the night there and remained there until the following Saturday.

J. C. Fulmer swore that he had seen Butler Holt in Newberry at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of August 11th.

P. B. Yarbrough had seen Butler Holt in Newberry before 2 o'clock p. m. on Aug. 11th.

Eddie Bogden, signing by his mark, stated in his affidavit that he had boarded in the family of Richard Allen and that he knew Lula Allen well. That he had seen the body of the woman killed in Columbia and that it was not the body of Lula Allen.

The two following affidavits were about the most important read:

SHE IS ALIVE AND WELL.

State of South Carolina, County of Aiken.

Personally came before me Richard Allen, who being duly sworn, says that he is the father of Lula Allen, the wife of Butler Holt; that the said Lula Allen is now in the town of Bath, S. C., and that the body claimed and described to be Maude Allen and killed in the city of Columbia on the 11th day of August, 1904, is not the body of Lula Allen.

Richard (his X mark) Allen.

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of August, 1904.

A. H. McCarrel, Notary Public for S. C.

Richard Allen, signed by Hugh Cook in my presence.

A. H. McCarrel, Notary for S. C.

Lula Allen came into Bath at 4 a. m., this day, 23rd August, on an excursion from Columbia, taking advantage of the chance to come to see her parents to relieve them of anxiety. I have seen her in person.

A. H. McCarrel, Notary for S. C.

State of South Carolina, County of Aiken.

Personally came before me the undersigned, who being duly sworn, says that she married Butler Holt during the latter part of the year 1903, and that she is now in the town of Bath, Aiken county, in the State of South Carolina, with her father, Richard Allen, having arrived last night on the excursion train from Columbia.

Lula (her X mark) Allen.

Sworn to before me this 22nd day of August, 1904.

A. H. McCarrel, Notary Public for S. C.

Name signed by Mr. Hugh Cook and mark made by Lula Allen, all in my presence. A. H. McCarrel, Notary for S. C.

REMANDED TO JAIL.

The affidavit of Lula Allen was the last to be read, and at its conclusion the attorney general asked the court to be given a reasonable time to seek for counter affidavits, asking that a date for a final hearing be fixed for the primary election next Tuesday. Attorneys for defense asked that next Monday be made the day of next hearing.

Chief Justice Pope, after a few minutes thought, instructed the attorney general to prepare an order fixing Wednesday, August 31, at 4 p. m., as the day and hour for final hearing and remanding Butler Holt to jail in Newberry county until that time.

The attorneys for the defense made no further objection and the order was drawn and signed.

F. H. McMaster.

Killed by a Madman.

A band of Catalan brigands attacked the famous monastery at Montserrat, Spain, and after binding the monks pillaged the monastery, escaped with a large quantity of rich booty. The alarm was given as soon as possible, and a squad of gendarmes started in pursuit. They came upon the brigands and a fierce conflict followed in which seven of the robbers were killed and the others fled.

## AT MANASSAS AGAIN.

The Historic Field Upon Which Troops Will Manoeuvre

## IN GRAND MIMIC BATTLE ARRAY

A Field Upon Which the Confederate Soldiers Twice Whipped the Federal Soldiers During the Civil War.

The announcement that there are to be increasing army manoeuvres near Manassas in the early future naturally turns the attention at least of the old timers to the first great battle in the War Between the States, which was fought in July, 1861, upon that historic battlefield.

The Confederacy had changed its capital to Richmond, the last session of its congress having been held in Montgomery on May 21st. President Davis followed five days later, and Gen. Beauregard arrived on June 1st and assumed command of the Confederate troops in the department of Alexandria. It soon became apparent that the first struggle would take place in northern Virginia, and the federal government held the Potomac river in tight grasp and Washington was well guarded. Gen. McDowell had a union army of about 45,000 troops in camp south of the Potomac and the money was being spent to equip the army. Gen. Beauregard with a Confederate army was posted near Manassas Junction, 33 miles from Washington. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, with a Confederate army, was entrenched at Winchester, his task being to prevent any advance by Gen. Robert Patterson, and to keep him from joining McDowell. At the time McDowell was assured that Patterson with his 18,000 men, would prevent Johnston from joining Beauregard. But, as it afterwards turned out, Patterson was not in Johnston's way. It was planned that McDowell should march to Fairfax Court house, then turn south, cross the Occoquan river, and attack Beauregard's line of communication with Richmond. That was the situation just before the famous battle.

"The advance of the union army," says a northern writer, "was looked upon as a holiday, for none at the time doubted that it would be successful. A large number of congressmen and crowds of civilians rode out from Washington to witness the battle and inspiring sight. In many cases the position from which the Confederates were to be driven was a view through their own glass, the day closed 'Linden' quite different from the last act of the tragedy from which the crowd from the north had expected.

The Confederacy had gathered there its finest troops, many of the privates being young men out of the colleges and universities, clothed in the finest uniforms, with glittering arms, but nothing about them so bright as the flash of their eyes. The noblest command of the Confederate forces were there. Beauregard was there and Johnston was there, as was also ready, ready to be there, Thomas J. Jackson was there, and when Gen. Lee looked upon him and his gallant men he exclaimed: "Look! There stands Jackson like a stone wall" and from that day this great soldier was affectionately known as "Stonewall" Jackson.

Killy Smith was there, coming in the nick of time to receive Johnston's order to attack McDowell's right and make the Confederate victory sure.

Stuart and his cavalry were there and joined in the impetuous charge which threw the federal troops into panic.

Evell was there, that crusty old Indian fighter, a diamond in the rough, and John B. Gordon was there.

Dr. Hunter McGuire of Richmond was there and dressed the wound which Stonewall Jackson received.

We have no space to mention the whole list, but must add that even President Davis himself was there, and I did his misgivings suddenly turned to the gladness of triumph.

He was dressing Gen. Jackson's hand, said Dr. McGuire, in one of his addresses, "I saw President Davis and fell on his neck as a friend, moved unconscious to a hospital, he did not regain consciousness up to the time of his death.

Iowa Has Odd Freak.

One of the queerest natural freaks ever seen in Iowa is a double snouted hog named by Charles Snell, who lives at Lehigh. The hog is now a year old and is in perfectly normal appearance, with the exception of the extra nose, which does not seem to inconvenience him. This snout which is perfect in every detail, comes out of the jaw on the left side, standing at right angles, just below the eye. It is almost as large as the regular one.

Long Distance Murder.

Mrs. Cornelia Botkins was sentenced on Monday at San Francisco, Cal., by Superior Judge Carroll to life imprisonment in the state prison at San Quentin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning, in Dover, Del., by means of poisoned candy mailed from San Francisco. In passing sentence Judge Cook expressed regret that he could not impose the death penalty, as the jury in its verdict had fixed the punishment.

Killed His Father.

A dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle from Griffin, Ga., says W. Jeff Shivers, one of the best-known farmers in that section, was shot in the breast by his 17-year-old son, Harry at 1 o'clock Thursday and died instantly. The shooting was done with a double-barreled breech-loading shot-gun, loaded with buck-shot and bird-shot, and occurred on the farm of the former, about 4 miles south of Griffin.

Killed on the Rail.

Two young men, suppose to be Howard and Thomas Strung of Brooklyn were struck by a New York Central train at Karner (Thursday morning) and were killed. Both bodies were badly mutilated.

too crazed with fright to get out of their path. Men who were perched amid the limbs of trees so as to gain a good view of the Confederate defeat, jumped to the ground and joined in the stampede, and hundreds, pale with terror, ran until exhausted, when they fell and were crushed under the massive wheels of the plunging soldiers and the great guns. The soldiers and the great guns, which had become a frantic mob, swayed by the one wild desire to escape death.

In view of the terrible disaster to union arms, in view of the panic described above, it has occurred to some of the old Confederates that it is a little curious that the United States government should have chosen this battlefield for the forthcoming manoeuvres.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Deadly Tornado.

Four persons lost their lives and several others were injured in a tornado that swept through Chautauque county, N. Y., Thursday. Parkhurst's grove, where the Stocktown town picnic was being held was directly in the path of the storm. Five thousand people were on the grounds when a terrific windstorm swept through the place. The storm came suddenly. Trees in the grove were struck by lightning, many of them were blown and the rain fell in torrents. The people who took refuge under the trees, at the first sign of the storm, were caught by the falling branches and injured. Many lives were killed in the same manner. Some of the people lying on the ground were struck and trampled upon the injured people lying on the ground. Some of the buildings in the vicinity were blown down and others were unroofed. Hundreds of forests and fruit trees were torn up and corn and oat fields were laid waste, causing a loss of thousands of dollars. At the assembly grounds at Chautauque many trees were uprooted and a portion of the fence around the grounds was demolished. The men's club house was badly damaged.

Beauregard's Fame.

A movement has been started in Charleston to erect a handsome granite arch on Washington square to the memory of Gen. Pierre Gustav Toutant Beauregard. A movement was inaugurated some years ago and voluntary donations were made for the purpose, but the sum was not sufficient to undertake the work and the money was deposited in bank. It was recently decided to erect a monument on a smaller scale than originally planned and now this is to be done. It is especially appropriate that Charleston should honor the memory of one of the ablest soldiers of the south, for the reason that Gen. Beauregard was a warm place in his heart for Charleston as evidenced by the request of his sword which now occupies a case in city council chamber. While the best thoughts of his military career were directed toward the harbor defense of Charleston, tending the building of the monument, inscriptions, etc., will be announced later.

Shot Him Dead.

A dispatch from Bluefield, W. V., says Sam Watson, a negro, shot and killed Frank Underwood, a white man, at the home of the latter, near Bluefield, on Thursday, and immediately fled to the mountains. A posse of seven or eight citizens led by a son of Mr. Underwood started after him. They got within shooting distance of the fugitive, but failed to hit him. Young Underwood took to himself the direction Watson took across the country as evidence of the harbor defense of Charleston, tending the building of the monument, inscriptions, etc., will be announced later.

Bicyclist Killed.

At Paris, France, George Leander, the American bicyclist, died Tuesday morning from injuries sustained in a terrible fall at the Parc au Princes on Sunday last. The result of running into a motor cycle which was being made to break the record for one hour. There were three cyclists in the race. At the time of the accident Leander was traveling at about a pace of 57 miles an hour and was more than a lap ahead when he was thrown over the handle bars of his machine and fell on his head. He was rendered unconscious to a hospital, but did not regain consciousness up to the time of his death.

Negroes Threatened.

The strike is still on in Chicago, and things are getting warm. Strike leader Fitzpatrick declared Tuesday night that the importation of negroes from the south by packers was fast bringing about conditions that may result in race war in Chicago where, he says, the feeling against negroes is already so strong that negroes in no way connected with the strike have been dragged from the cars and assaulted. Fitzpatrick says the unions have done more than any other to influence the negroes and the unions want Washington to show whether it approves the negroes' conduct in this strike.

Work of Robbers.

By the explosion of some dynamite caps and in the panic that followed it, three persons were injured Thursday afternoon at the Hawthorne race track near Chicago. It is supposed that the caps were thrown on the floor of the betting ring with the idea of creating a panic, during which the cash boxes of the bookmakers might be robbed. An attempt was made to rob one bookmaker, but it failed.

Tried to Kill Himself.

Robert Baxter, a young man living in the Poe Mill village at Greenville who has long been a victim of melancholia, attempted to end his life Wednesday morning with a pistol. The ball entering his neck to the left of the windpipe and ranging backward. Dr. Walker removed the ball and says that the wound though serious may not prove fatal.

## TO DESTROY A TOWN.

A Friend Attempted to Dynamite Gate of a Great Reservoir.

A dispatch from St. Mary's, Ohio, says an attempt was made on Tuesday, 22 instant, by an unknown person to blow up the gates at the head of St. Mary's reservoir with dynamite. Fortunately the charge of dynamite was not sufficiently large to destroy the masonry or to displace the heavy gates.

There has been much ill feeling among the people living in the vicinity of the reservoir, owing to the widespread belief that the banks of the big body of water are not safe, notwithstanding the fact that the State has spent large sums of money during the past year in strengthening the earthwork. Had the object of the miscreant been attained Tuesday the town of St. Mary's and the adjacent valley would have been swept by a most destructive flood causing enormous loss of life and property.

Although the damages are limited mostly to broken windows in that city; to the wrecking of one house near the bulkhead and one State boat and the partial breaking of the bank, there is great excitement here because it is feared that the attempt may be repeated. The shock was plain at Celina at the western end of the reservoir, a distance of 10 miles. The charge of dynamite and nitroglycerine was placed on the wicket gate and a slow fuse attached from which there were three separate shocks. The explosion wrecked the upper parts of the wicket and damaged the stone abutments, but not to such an extent as to liberate the waters. Houses in the immediate vicinity were greatly damaged and the occupants were stunned. The bulkhead is the outlet of Lake Mercer into the Miami and Erie canals and holds back nine feet of water covering 1,000 acres of land. St. Mary's is 12 feet lower than the lake and the loss that would have accompanied success of the attempt is hard to imagine.

## CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

Do Not Have to Pay License Fees to Carry on Business.

On account of the many inquiries which the comptroller general has received as to the recent law exempting Confederate soldiers from license taxed he has asked the attorney general for an opinion. Assistant Attorney General W. H. Townsend Tuesday sent the following opinion to Mr. Cole: "Answering your inquiry to the attorney general, I beg to say that, in my opinion, the act to exempt Confederate soldiers and sailors from paying license fees (24 Stat. 441) gives a personal privilege, which cannot be denied to any Confederate soldier or sailor, that of this personal exemption is the same as that of a person paying the license tax in question. If a person paying the license tax could employ others to carry on the business under him, then the soldier or sailor exempted could do so likewise. This depends in each case upon the terms of the statute or ordinance imposing the license tax.

The act is as follows: "An act to exempt soldiers and sailors from paying license."

"Section 1. That all soldiers and sailors of the Confederate States, who enlisted from this State and who were honorably discharged from such service, shall hereafter be exempt from the charge of any license for the carrying on of any business or profession within this State, or any city, town or village therein: Provided, That such soldiers and sailors shall file with the clerk of the court of the county in which he resides the proper evidence of his service in the Confederate war: Provided, further, That no partnership shall exist in any such business or profession, with any person not a bona fide soldier or sailor of the said Confederate States.